

## TESTIMONY FOR THAW ALL IN

COUNSEL RESTS HIS CASE AFTER CALLING FOUR WITNESSES.

Although All Were Physicians, They Were Not Qualified as Experts—Will Call Experts Only to Traverse the Case the District Attorney Will Have to Build Up.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 14.—Harry K. Thaw's counsel in the proceedings brought before Justice Morschauer of the Supreme Court of Dutchess county to secure Thaw's release from Matteawan State Asylum for the Criminal Insane surprised District Attorney Jerome, who represents New York in the case, by resting his case today after the testimony of only four witnesses.

James G. Graham, counsel for Thaw, studiously refrained from qualifying any of the witnesses as experts, although they were all of the medical profession, and contented himself with putting on record the belief of the witnesses as laymen that Thaw's behavior from the time of his first imprisonment in June, 1906, to the present time was sane and rational. Graham's action in thus restraining himself to the establishment of a skeleton prima facie case to show the presence of insanity in Thaw after the method used by Jerome himself in the two trials of Thaw for murder, and that he will make his client's fight in the case one of rebuttal of Jerome's expert witnesses. Whatever experts in insanity testimony that Graham may have will only be called to traverse the case that District Attorney Jerome will now have to build up.

Although Graham's sudden shifting of the weight of proof onto Jerome's shoulders caught the District Attorney of New York county unawares, and he, finding himself suddenly forced to begin putting his own witnesses on the stand, tried unsuccessfully to spar for time with Justice Morschauer, several of the witnesses Thaw's counsel put on the stand attested to some extent the initial outline of the case (Graham put up, and in one instance a witness made admissions of a statement made by Thaw while he was an inmate of Matteawan which, while of no importance to Jerome in the present case, would have had strong bearing in the two trials for murder. In those instances Jerome had been unable, because of the hampering rules of evidence, to get this statement before the court.

Dr. Charles E. Lane of Poughkeepsie was being cross-examined by Jerome as to a conversation he had with Thaw last month when he had been sent to the prison at the behest of Graham. Jerome asked the witness what Thaw had said about the killing of Stanford White.

"He said that he had shot Mr. White on the impulse of the moment," replied the doctor.

"Did he make any further remark on the circumstance?" asked Jerome.

"He said that he had done it on the irrational impulse of the moment," replied Dr. Lane.

The witness continued to say that Thaw had spoken no regret for his act and that he made no mention of having been driven to the commission of the crime by divine impulse. He assigned no reason whatever for the motive of the act.

The witnesses on whom Thaw's counsel relied to put in his prima facie case of sanity were Dr. Frank A. Maguire, Tombs physician; Henry A. Parr, a dentist who had attended Thaw both in the Tombs and at Matteawan; Dr. Charles E. Lane and Dr. John P. Wilson, the two latter local physicians who had visited Thaw during his confinement in Matteawan and later during his past week's stay in the county jail here.

When court opened District Attorney Jerome and his assistant, Frank Garvan, appeared with only three witnesses in their train. They were Dr. Carlos MacDonald and Dr. Austin Flint, the two specialists in insanity who had given testimony for the prosecution at the trials for murder, and Dr. Ames T. Baker, assistant superintendent at the Matteawan asylum, who asserted in the present suit that he believed Thaw to be at the present time a paranoiac.

Mr. Graham made a preliminary motion for the discharge of Thaw from the asylum on the twofold ground that he was not insane at the present time and that he was being held in the asylum illegally. In arguing the latter point before the Justice the attorney said that Justice Dowling had sent Thaw to Matteawan under a statute which is unconstitutional in that it provides for no examination as to the mental condition of the one committed and gives no opportunity for the taking of testimony at that point. Justice Dowling had based the ground for his action in committing Thaw on testimony rendered at the trial on the murder charge, urged Graham, which was a proceeding entirely extrajudicial.

The court reminded Thaw's attorney that he had raised two issues and that if he intended to argue the constitutionality of Thaw's commitment he should confine himself to that point alone before taking testimony in support of his contention of Thaw's present sanity.

"If counsel for the relator has confidence in his contention that the commitment is illegal, he would save time and money and lots of money in confining himself to that issue alone," interposed Mr. Jerome, and Graham, taking the hint from the Justice that he would do well not to raise the issue, proceeded with the examination of his witnesses.

Dr. Frank A. Maguire, the Tombs physician, told on direct examination of the "like he had had with Thaw while he was prisoner at the Tombs and stated it as his belief that Thaw was not insane at the time he was incarcerated there.

Mr. Jerome scored a point against Thaw's counsel by calling the attention of the court to the fact that while Graham had distinctly stated that he was not qualifying Dr. Maguire to testify as an expert he had asked him questions which called for expert answers, and so the record stood before the court, with one of the five experts allowed by the Justice to each side giving testimony inadvertently which was not by nature qualified as that of an expert.

On cross-examination District Attorney Jerome further stultified the worth of Thaw's first witness by drawing from him an admission as to Thaw's mental state shortly after the shooting which would have been invaluable to the District Attorney in the murder trials and which did not add to Thaw's assets in the present trial.

Dr. Maguire had been asked to state his estimation that Thaw had said that some one had placed him in a draughty cell in the Tombs and that he feared pneumonia.

"Didn't Thaw also say to you at that time," queried Mr. Jerome, "that he was afraid that some one would shoot at him through the bars of the cell or that he would be poisoned in his food?"

"He did say something like that," admitted the prison physician.

Dr. Lane, the next witness, in his answers to cross-examination gave District Attorney Jerome Thaw's opinion of him as an official.

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politics. "Thaw said that maybe Mr. Jerome was not against Hearst so strongly in the beginning as he appeared to be," said Dr. Wilson.

On cross-examination the witness said that Thaw had shown him a paper which accounted for his illness and temporary confinement in England on the score of natural results of fever. The doctor admitted that he did not know that Thaw's confinement in England had been due to a temporary attack of insanity and that he did not know if the paper he had been shown was signed by a physician or not.

After Graham had announced that he closed his case Jerome called Dr. Flint to the stand and immediately attempted to introduce testimony of the last murder trial and the codicil Thaw had written to his will on the eve of his wedding. After a long struggle on the part of Thaw's counsel the Justice allowed this to go into evidence. Jerome contented himself with drawing from Dr. Flint his opinion as an expert that Thaw was at the time of his trial for murder a paranoiac and that suffering from this form of dementia he was the most dangerous of all lunatics if allowed his liberty.

The Justice having decided upon night sessions because of the press of business on his calendar, Mr. Graham continued his cross-examination of Jerome's first expert after dinner, the witness for the most part remaining unshaken in his testimony.

Mr. Graham took up Dr. Flint's characterization of Thaw's letters to his attorney Longfellow, as delusional, going through them in detail and attempting to have the witness qualify his testimony in particular instances. In this Thaw's attorney failed. Dr. Graham attempted to shake Dr. Flint's belief, as stated on direct testimony, that the whole of the codicil to Thaw's will providing a fund for the protection of young women, was "wildly delusional." Thaw stated broadly at some of Dr. Flint's sallies in answer to his counsel's effort to have him admit that there was no evidence of insanity for one to become a protector of young women. The case will continue to-morrow.

At adjournment to-night an unusual incident occurred. When Thaw was being taken back to his quarters he happened to pass near Dr. Flint, who had just left the stand.

"Oh, Doctor," said he, "I thank you for that kind message you sent me through Mr. Peabody at lunch to-day, but made no reply. Subsequently he told the reporters that he had sent no message to Thaw. He had just finished testifying about delusions.

## TELLS OF WHITE MAN'S WOODING.

Negroes' Breach of Promise Suit Against Ex-Harvard Professor Begun.

BOSTON, May 14.—The trial of the \$25,000 breach of promise suit of Annie Marley, a negro, against Philip B. Maroon, formerly an assistant professor at Harvard University, was begun to-day at East Cambridge.

The woman testified that she first met Prof. Maroon on Middlesex street, Boston, while she was on her way to the theatre with a girl friend, about six years ago. He stopped her, she said, and engaged in conversation and asked her to break her former engagement, and she did so and took him to her home on Holyoke street.

The witness testified that after that Prof. Maroon kept calling on her every week, and finally gave her \$300 with which to purchase furniture for a new home. Later she said he gave her \$2,200 to buy a lodging house in the West End. She purchased it, paying \$200 down and giving a mortgage for \$2,000 for the remainder.

The woman said that six years ago Prof. Maroon promised to marry her, and they were to be married in September, 1906. In August, 1906, she went to Saratoga, and while she was there he sent her money. When she returned in September she let him know of her return, but he did not call. Therefore she went to Cambridge one day and saw him as he was about to enter the college yard. He stopped and spoke to her, asking why she was out there. She replied by asking him why he did not call. He said, "I am too busy to talk to you now."

She said that Prof. Maroon had given her an average of about \$2,000 a year during their engagement of six years. He allowed her regularly \$150 a month, but made extra presents. She testified that he had given her six diamond rings valued at from \$50 to \$250 each and also \$500 to buy diamond earrings, a watch and chain, in all about \$2,000 worth of jewelry. She added that when she bought the new lodging house with money given by him she changed her name to Annie Davis. She said she consulted the professor and he agreed to the change.

Her counsel read a number of letters said to have been written to her by Prof. Maroon while the latter was in Paris in the fall of 1905. In one appeared "Dear Old Lady," and at the close "Your old man, Phil."

In another letter dated September 25, 1905, written in a cafe in Paris, the writer says: "There are lots of pretty colored girls here. Your friend the Queen of Madagascar is coming here next month to look for a husband. I guess I'll stick to my old lady."

One dated October 30, 1905, says: "If you want to kill me keep on worrying me. You do. Trust me and don't be discouraged and all will be well."

The disturbance from western Texas moved northeastward yesterday and had its centre over Nebraska, distributing rain throughout the Missouri and Kansas country, the Lake region, New York and New England, with thunder storms eastward from the lower Lakes.

Cooler weather prevailed from the middle Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys south to the middle and west Gulf regions, also from the lower lake regions eastward. It was generally warmer in the Rocky Mountain States and westward.

In this city there were thunderstorms in the early morning, generally clearing during the day; cooler, wind fresh northeast; average humidity 64 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.06; 3 P. M., 30.08.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

For eastern New York, fair to-day, except clearing in extreme southern portion; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh northeast in east wind; fair to-morrow; light variable winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, rain to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh northeast; light variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, rain and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh northeast; light winds.

For western New York, showers to-day; fair to-morrow; light variable winds.

## METZMET MURPHY BY REQUEST

SAYS IT WAS A GOOD DINNER, BUT HE'S STILL FOR MCCARREN.

J. Sergeant Cram Conducts the Proceedings as He Did the Approach to Queens. The Tammany Chief Needs Help From Brooklyn to Control City Convention.

Comptroller Metz dined with Charles F. Murphy and J. Sergeant Cram at Delmonico's on Tuesday night and politicians were full of surmises when the fact came out yesterday. Mr. Metz admitted that he had had a long talk with Mr. Murphy on political matters.

"Was anything said which indicated to you that Mr. Murphy wanted an opening to suggest that it might be to your political advantage to grow McCarren over?" Mr. Metz was asked.

"No," the Comptroller replied. "Mr. Cram wrote asking me to be his guest at dinner and meet Mr. Murphy, and a damn good dinner it was too; and if Cram wants to invite me to another dinner of that kind he can depend on me."

"Of course we talked politics. That was inevitable. I knew that was the reason why I was asked to go. We discussed all kinds of politics, national, State and city, but all that it amounted to was a general exchange of views."

"There are reports going around the City Hall," Mr. Metz was told, "that Murphy is seeking to woo you from McCarren and as an inducement is willing either to re-nominate you next year or nominate you for some other high office in the city government."

"No suggestion of the kind was made," Mr. Metz answered with some warmth; "all that we did was to discuss politics generally. McCarren's name was not mentioned. It was not necessary, because Murphy and every one else knows where I stand; they know that I have always been and always will be a friend and supporter of McCarren. Nothing that Murphy could offer me would make me go back on McCarren."

Democrats in this borough and in Brooklyn are disposed to take the incident seriously. They profess to see in Murphy's sudden friendship for Metz another development of the plans of Mr. Murphy to control the city convention next year. Having failed in his descent with Mr. Cram upon Queens to obtain control of the Democratic organization in that borough by an alliance with Patrick J. Mara and Sheriff Herbert S. Harvey, chairman of the Queens county Democratic committee, he needs Brooklyn badly, and to get it he must beat McCarren at the primaries or make terms with him. Delegates to the city convention are protected by the primary law and cannot be unseated by such methods as were followed by Murphy and Conners in the State convention. Murphy expects to have a number of contests on his hands in his own county.

Comptroller Metz, with the patronage he has at his disposal, could be of immense assistance to Murphy in capturing control of the Kings county Democratic machine, particularly as Mayor McClellan has informed Senator McCarren that he will take no sides in the fight.

Borough President Coler is now Murphy's principal lieutenant in Brooklyn. Coler has provided places for the anti-McCarren men that Metz put out of the Finance Department, but despite this evidence on Coler's part to help along Murphy's plans, Brooklyn officials of Murphy have been heard to say that the Tammany leader had not too much confidence in Coler.

When Mr. Metz was asked yesterday if Coler's name had been mentioned at the dinner he said that it had not, and added: "There was no reason why Coler should have been mentioned, because Mr. Murphy and I guess every other Democrat on both sides of the East River knows how I stand with regard to Coler."

Mr. Metz has over a score of vacancies to fill in his department, and as these places are to be filled soon the politicians will wait with interest to observe whether the men he appoints are friends of McCarren or are allied with Murphy.

## SENATOR WEMPLE NAMED AGAIN.

Opposition Among Scholastic Delegates Settled in Caucus.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 14.—William Wemple was nominated unanimously for Senator from the Thirty-first Senate district at the Senatorial convention held here this afternoon. The new district is composed of Montgomery, Schoharie and Schoharie counties.

No opposition developed in the convention. There was a very strong sentiment against Senator Wemple in the Schoharie delegation, but an agreement to support Wemple was reached in a caucus before the convention. The delegate was explained by a majority of the eight delegates, in fact three-fourths of them, were opposed to Senator Wemple's nomination owing to his attitude on the racetrack gambling bills. The convention which elected the delegates to the Senatorial convention adopted resolutions endorsing Gov. Hughes in his efforts to pass the Hart-Agnew bills.

"We know that Senator Wemple had been allowed to name his own delegates in Schoharie county and that the Montgomery county delegates were instructed to vote for him. Two of our eight delegates were for Wemple, so as each county has eight delegates, we stood only six against him to eighteen for him. It was simply a case where opposition was useless and we permitted Mr. Wemple's nomination to be ratified."

"The sentiment in Schoharie county is very largely against Senator Wemple, that sentiment prevails in every town, and I believe he will be cut pretty hard in our county."

## DEMOCRATS SNUB BRYAN.

Louisiana Legislature Refuses to Invite Him to Deliver an Address.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The Louisiana Legislature, of which every member is a Democrat, has refused to allow itself to be committed to William J. Bryan or any other candidate for President.

A motion was made to invite Bryan to address the Legislature. A member insisted on amending it by extending similar invitations to Gov. Johnson of Minnesota and Senator Culberson of Texas. Another member protested against the legislative hall being used to advance the cause of any candidate, whereupon all invitations were withdrawn, and it was decided not to allow Presidential politics to be discussed during the session.

## Schiff in Taft Organization.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has accepted office as one of the vice-presidents of the Taft organization of this city. He says in a letter to the chairman, Louis C. Hay:

I have every conviction that with Mr. Taft in the Presidential chair, naught but intelligent consideration will be given to every problem which may arise for treatment at the hands of the Administration, that with a rigid insistence for due and proper regard of the law all classes of our citizens will, with Mr. Taft as President, become readily convinced that every legitimate interest will be safe in the hands of their Chief Executive.

## A GUN TO AVENGE HER SISTER.

Flashed From Handkerchief in Court, but Snatched Away in Time.

Two years ago when Tessie Fiachella came over from Italy to join her sister, Mrs. Corbisiero at 307 East 114th street, in Harlem's Little Italy, everybody said it would not be long before she would be married, for Tessie was 13 years old.

Presently Tessie found a suitor in Joseph Negri, the curly haired little tailor across the street, and presently again Mrs. Corbisiero carried a story to the Children's society, and after Agents Barclay and Hughes had had a talk with the girl they arrested the tailor, charging him with having enticed her into a hotel on May 11.

Before the case came up yesterday Mrs. Corbisiero had an interview with Negri. If Negri would marry the little sister it would be all right and there would be the trial to face downtown. If he didn't have the money for the housekeeping things it would be provided. But the little tailor shook his head. He would rather go downtown for trial, he said; he hadn't done anything wrong.

When the case was called Negri pleaded not guilty and the Magistrate ordered him held in \$1,500 bail for trial. Then quick as a flash Mrs. Corbisiero, standing in front of Magistrate Harris, opened her little black hand satchel and pulled from it what appeared to be a handkerchief. She started for the little tailor, who was being led away. John Haggerty, one of the reporters, caught the woman just as she was raising her arm and while she struggled court officers grabbed what she had in her hand. It was a loaded pistol.

Mrs. Corbisiero took the tailor's place in front of the rail and was held in \$500 bail for the Court of General Sessions for attempted assault. The little sister was taken away by the Geary agents crying as any girl might over the way it had all turned out.

## RAILWAY PAY BILL.

All the Railroads Protest Against Being Compelled to Pay Men Twice a Month.

ALBANY, May 14.—Gov. Hughes gave a hearing to-day on the Filley bill compelling the railroads to pay their employees twice a month, and all of the railroad corporations in the State through their attorneys asked the Governor to withhold his approval.

Attorney Harris of the New York Central said that the company employed 50,000 men and 4,500 different monthly payrolls had to be prepared, the amount of money paid out each month ranging from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000. He said a semi-monthly payday would compel an increase of double the clerical force. There was no widespread necessity, he said, for such legislation, as railroad men were thrifty and received good wages.

John T. McDonough, former Secretary of State, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the railroads were not paying their employees more than 4,000 men in this State. The Governor wanted to know about that, but Mr. Lovett was unable to furnish any information on the subject. Mr. Lovett said that by paying semi-monthly his company would have to abolish the check system and put on six pay cars. The increased cost for clerical hire would be \$7,000 a year.

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## OPPOSED TO BRYAN.

Editor Hemphill of Charleston, S. C., Says Bryan is for Bryan and for Bryan Only.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Major J. C. Hemphill, editor of the News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., who is attending the conference of the Governors at the White House, is opposed to the nomination of Bryan at Denver.

"Bryan is not sure of the nomination by any means," said Major Hemphill. "Of the 1,002 votes in the convention 404 are pledged to Bryan, 302 are anti-Bryan and 296 doubtful. Johnson is a loyal party man; Bryan is for Bryan all of the time and for Bryan only. When Johnson was asked to-day whether or not he would support Bryan in case of his nomination he answered promptly, 'With all of my heart.' When Bryan was asked if he would support Johnson he dodged, dodging. My record answers that question. It is like Bryan. He believes in 'Bryan or bust. Damn the party! Vote for Bryan.'"

## Negroes Free With Their Indorsements.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—The disgruntled faction of the Republican party, 35 per cent of the delegates being negroes, met to-day and passed resolutions indorsing Roosevelt, Taft, Foraker and Aldrich. The only objection was made by a member of the Roosevelt faction because of the Brownsville incident. The resolutions pledge the members to stand by the nominees of the Chicago convention.

## Instructions for Bryan in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 14.—More Democratic district conventions were held to-day. In the Sixth the delegates were instructed to vote for Bryan "until he is nominated." In the Fifth a resolution indorsing Bryan was adopted. In the Fourteenth the delegates were instructed for Bryan.

## FINE TARGET WORK.

Coast Artillery at Fort Pickens, Fla., Make 100 Per Cent. at 5,325 Yards.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, has received a report of excellent target work done by the Ninety-first Company of Coast Artillery at Fort Pickens, Fla., several weeks ago. One hundred per cent. was made in two series of practices. In the first the mean range was 5,325 yards at a target moving four and a half miles an hour, and six hits were made in six shots. In the second practice, three days later, four hits were made at a range of 5,325 yards at a target moving four and a half miles an hour.

In the first test the shots would have passed through a target twenty-one feet high and thirty feet wide, and in the second the four hits were made on a target twenty-four feet high and eighteen feet wide. The Ninety-first Company was commanded during the target work by Capt. L. S. Chapman, Chief of the "Coast Artillery." The Secretary of War wrote a letter to the officers and men of the company commending them on their excellent record.

## HEARING ON ARMY EXILE CASE.

Dark Outlook for the Passage of Senator Rayner's Resolution.

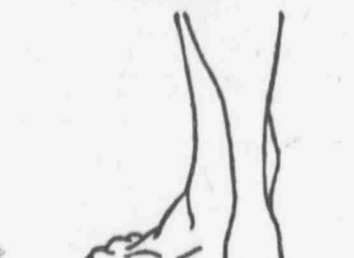
WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Rayner of Maryland appeared before the Military Affairs Committee to-day to advocate a favorable report on his resolution for the relief of Col. William F. Stewart of the Coast Artillery, the "exile of Fort Greble." The hearing was executive. The committee took no action except to call on the War Department for all the records and correspondence relating to the case.

The next regular meeting will occur on Thursday, two days before the date fixed for adjournment. Accordingly the outlook for action by the Senate on Mr. Rayner's resolution is not bright.

## Kruess's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Samuel Kruess of New York to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New York, vice George W. Wamacher, resigned.

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## \$23,000,000 PORK BARREL

OMNIBUS PUBLIC BUILDING BILL REPORTED.

It Will Be Taken Up in the House To-day and Passed by a Unanimous Vote, as Every Member is Interested—Many Thousands for Buildings in This State.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Anxious expectancy gave way to unalloyed pleasure to-day when the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported the omnibus public building bill, which authorizes an appropriation of approximately \$23,000,000 for the construction of public buildings, the purchase of sites upon which public buildings will be erected in the future and the enlargement or improvement of public buildings already owned by the Government. The measure will be taken up in the House to-morrow and passed. It will go through by a unanimous vote. There will be no opposition to it, as nearly every member of the House, be he ever so humble, be he Democrat or Republican, will cast his vote for the bill with a whoop. Should the President, as has been threatened, veto the bill for any reason it will undoubtedly be passed over his veto.

In addition to providing funds for sites and public buildings the omnibus bill proposes the enactment of some important legislation germane to the provisions of the measure. It provides that in the future buildings will be constructed for post office purposes only, other bureaus of the Government to be provided with quarters in separate structures. This policy will be carried in the case of the post office buildings to be erected at New York, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Chicago, Syracuse, Washington and other cities.

As a result of the scandal aimed in the Senate by Senator Carter who disclosed that certain parcels of land in the District of Columbia had been passed to one Sidney Bieler, the bill creates a commission to make an inquiry into the disposition of public lands in the capital. The commission is directed to make a thorough investigation to determine the title of the United States in and to all lands in the District with a view to ascertaining whether or not any individual or corporation is without proper authority occupying in whole or in part any such lands.

The House committee spent three months in framing the omnibus bill. It considered not less than 821 projects, including 556 that had been passed upon in the Senate, involving an estimated expenditure of more than \$12,000,000. The committee cut down these estimates to about \$23,000,000, providing more than \$20,000,000 for sites, buildings and improvements and more than \$2,000,000 to continue work on buildings already under way.

For constructing buildings for post office purposes only, making them models for buildings to be put up in the future, the bill carries \$700,000 for Chicago, \$500,000 for Boston, \$500,000 for Cleveland and \$375,000 for San Francisco. Appropriations for the new post office in New York are provided in the sundry civil bill, which passed the Senate to-day.

The sum of \$100,000 is made available for the purchase of a site for a post office in the Borough of the Bronx, New York. A building at that place will be authorized later. The limit of cost of buildings in New York already authorized is increased in amounts as follows: Clean, \$10,000; Schenectady, \$40,000; Watertown, \$6,000; Yonkers, \$45,000. Buildings for other cities in the State are authorized as follows: Amsterdam, \$65,000; Malone, \$50,000; Middletown, \$60,000. Sites and buildings are authorized as follows: Penn. Yan, \$50,000; Newark, \$50,000. The purchase of sites is authorized in these cities in the State: Cortland, \$20,000; Fulton, \$10,000; Hornell, \$20,000; Mount Vernon, \$25,000; Oswego, \$20,000; Salamanca, \$10,000; Watertown, \$10,000.

The sum of \$75,000 in addition to the \$130,000 heretofore authorized for a site at Syracuse is authorized.

One hundred thousand dollars is made available for beginning work on a new post office in Jersey City. A site and building at Ashbury Park, N. J., to cost \$125,000, is provided. Fifty thousand dollars is made available for a like purpose at Burlington, N. J., and \$45,000 for the improvement of the building at New Brunswick.

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Major George D. Denson, Medical Corps, from Fort Lee, N. J., to Army and Navy General Hospital.

Major Almon L. Perimeter, from Twenty-first Infantry to Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Henry G. Leonard, General Staff, from San Francisco to Washington.

Major Henry L. Raymond, Medical Corps, to Washington barracks.

These navy orders were issued:

Capt. A. Ward, to duty as supervisor of New York harbor.

Commander C. C. Rogers, from Washington, D. C., to command the Milwaukee.

Commander A. G. Whitehead, from Naval Observatory, to Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. E. H. Watson, to Naval War College, Newport.